MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1858.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PAEZ.

Military Display-Levee at the Aster Place Hotel-Salutes-He is Carried on a Palan-quin to the Seamer, &c., &c., &c.

General Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, quitted our she yesterday for the sunny and more congenial climes of Venezuela. As we previously announced, the government somely placed at his disposal the two steamers Cale denia and Atlana, of the Paraguay expedition, and the General, in accepting the compliment, not only paid him individually, but the people of Venezuela, thanked our government n terms only known to the freeman and put

follower of Bolivar, he was ready and anxious for depar ture to his native clime, and despite the agony which must have attended his recent accident, Genera Pacz was eager and anxious for the sound of the " horses trapp" yesterday morning. Although suffering ineacd with his many friends, residents of this city d up to eleven o'clock en levee held a matinee, courcounty acknowledging the good wishes of his countrynen, and heartily thanking the representatives of this city, both civic and military, for the hospitality, kindness and attention paid him during his stay in New York, and for the past few weeks of illness which he has passed through. Although suffering a good deal, the General met his friends and our citizens with that cordiality and complacency for which he is proverbial, and to the Ameri can extended his right hand, and, clasping it, he exclaimed, "Ah, Senor, my friend!" Senor Rojas was also have always part spated and aided in the cause of liberty. He thanked them in the Astor Place Hotel, on the tug steamer and on board the Atlanta, for the fervor of their ndness, and tears dropped from his eyes when he witnessed the preparations which had been made for the General. The Spanish blood—hot, fiery and enthostic-knew no limit yesterday, and it paid a tribute to New York by the demeanor of the comnd the General were thankful—thankful in a manner only known to the Venezuelan-"excitable to tears, but iled at the Astor Place Hotel, among which were a body of officers of the battalion Garde Lafayette, composed of Captains P. A. Gerdy, H. Goulet, L Lefebvre, and Lieuten-J. T. Foun, A. Ferran, P. Pian, E. Ulmann and F Rodriguez, who were introduced by the son of the General, Lieutenant Rodriguez, a Cuban, addressed the General in

Lieutenant Rodriguez, a Cuban, addressed the General in English thus.—

General—Relying upon the generous friendship which yon have always bestowed on me, I take the liberty of introducing to your acquantance these friends of mine, officers of the battalion Garde Lafayette, to which I also belong; and they, on their parts, to pay you their respects before your departure. They all know you by the history of your brilliant career, by your glorious deeds of arms, and by your ussurpassed civil virtues and military vaier; but they desire something more—they wish to be able to tell their grandchildren that the existence of heroes is not a mere invention of fable, neither exists only in the annals of history, but that they have had the pleasure of seeing, speaking and shaking hands with a living hero of the present age. I beg of you, General, to accept, with your natural kindness this spontaneous and free tribute of respect and just admiration due to your merits, offered to you, through me, by the officers of the Battalion Garde Lafayette, including myself; and we hope that on your return to your natural kindness as your virtues deserve.

Emanuel Pacz (son of the General) then translated, in Spanish, to his father, the foregoing sentiments, when the General replied. He said that he would never forget the kind demonstration paid to him. When in his country and free from the painful wound which afflicted him at that moment, and when his mind was more clear by his recovery, he would be able to suit language to the appreciation he felt for their kindness.

Captain P. A. Genzy then advanced, and, in the Freuch language, addressed to the General a short discourse, in the name of the officers present, remarking, among other things, that their welcome was not directed to him merely as a General, but mainly to the old veteran—the brave solder of liberty, and the hero of his country's freedom.

At this point lieut, Rodriguez called and introduced the officers presently to the old veteran—the brave solder of liberty, and the her

Several gentlemen called upon the General to bid him farewell and pay their respects during the morning.

At eleven o'clock the cavairy of the First division, consisting of the First and Third regiments, the National General cope, the Washington Greys, and the brigade o. Lancers, under the command of Brigadier General Spicer drew up in front of the Astor Place Hotel, where General Page, under a very heavy shower of rain, was carried

Lancers, under the command of Hrigadier General Spect drew up in front of the Astor Place Hotel, where General Pace, under a very heavy shower of rain, was carried from the hotel in a palanquin, or litter, closely covered by the Venezuelan Commissioners:—
Pedro J. Rejas, General Jose Austria, M. Mujica, General Jose Austria, M. Mujica, Juan B. Mijkia, Manuel Pacz, Simon Camancho, Nutres Cauerce Ramon Pacz, Charles Adams, Senor Schmidt.
F. Arx, Several ladies were also present, who paid the General every attention; among whom were Mrs. Rejas, Mrs. Camancho, Miss Amile Smith, &c., &c. When the General was borne out of the notel be was immediately followed and attended by Drs. Sayre, Bades, Moses, Acosta, and a number of friends. As soon as the litter reached the street, a volunteer corps of the Horse Guards came forward and took it in charge. The several companies then presented arms; and the erder having been given, the procession moved in the following order:—
Police Corps.

Troop of the First regiment under Captain Henkin, as escort to Major General Sanford and Brig. Gen. Spice.
Troop of First regiment under Capta Littz.
Montgomery Troop, Lieut. J. B. Kelly.
Lieb Dragoons, Capt. D. C. Minhorn.
Washington Grey Troop, Capt. D. Tackner.
Troop Guards.

Horse Guards.

Horse Guards.

Horse Guards.

Carriages
Containing the Venezuelan Commissioners, Col. Paez and guite, Mayor Teemann, Mr. Scott, the Mayor's Clerk, and others.

Third Regiment Hussars, Major Price.
Washington Grey Troop, Captain J. M. Varian.
National Guard Troop.
Brigade Lancers.
The procession then proceeded up Broadway, down Eighth street to University place, Fourth street, West Tenth street, &c., to the foot of Atnos street, where the steamboat Cyrus B. Smith, Captain Brandon, which was engaged for the occasion, was lying. Throughout the line of the procession the houses were filled with spectators, many feeling for the enjury sustained by the General, and others thinking it was a funeral procession; for the General was covered up, to keep him from the inclemency of the weather. On arriving at the pier, the General was carried on board the tug, when a salute of thirty gams was fired in excellent style by Cempany B. Fourth regiment of Artillery, Captain Deal. The Cyrus B. Smith then "let go" and proceeded to the Atlanta, which together with the Caledonia, was laying in the river, gaily decorated with bunking. Upon reaching the steamer which conveys the gallant General to his home, the marines, suitors and soldiers who carried him to the vessel raised a hearty cheer. He was removed to a neat state room, which had been prepared for him by the officers of the vessel, and laid on a bed of peculiar construction—one that overcomen the jarring and onpleasant motion of sea travel, and always maintains the equilibrium. The lattle room was heated by steam, and a nurse, together with the surgeon of the vessel, was present to pay all attention to the General. In fact, verything was done to render the teneral's passage safe and casty in himself.

The following are the officers of the Caledonia.—Captain—L. B. Buddey.

Lieutenants—John Dennis, George H. Bier, I. E. Eggleston, H. M. Garinntt.

Assistant Surgeon—E. R. Denby.

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Lieutenants—John Dennis, George H. Bier, I. E. Eggleston, H. M. Garinntt.

Assistant Surgeon—E. R. Denby.

C

ding, Edward B. Latch.

The following gentlemen also went as passengers in the Caledonia — General Procz. P. J. Rojas, General Austria, M. Mujica, Ramon Pacz., Manuel Pacz, and Col. C. H. Sandford, who accompanied General Pacz on special invita

The General was carefully placed in his room, and al

affected, and on several occasions thanked the parties

affected, and on several occasions thanked the parties present for their knamess.

The following are the officers of the Atlanta.—

A. I. Case, Commander; W. A. Webb, Lieutenant; A. H. Ven Zandt, do's Henry Wilson, do.; Edward P. McCrea, do.; Catesby Ap. Roger Jones, do.; Juo. S. Albert, Second Assistant Engineer; F. J. Lovering, W. S. Thompson, Jas. Wallace, Third Assistant Engineers; James M. Sprague, Purser's Clerk, in charge; T. M. L. Chrystie, Captain's Clerk, Edward Shippin, Surgeon.

After hearty cheers on both sides, the beat cast off from the Catedonia, and landed her passengers at the pier, under a heavy shower of rain. After the larges of about haif an hour both steamers proceeded down the river and went to sea. Gen. Paez, although apparently not suffering from the intense agony occasioned by his accident, is yet in a critical situation. The excitement attendant upon his removal and the sound of cannon yesterday awakened in the old warrior's heart deep emotions. Should be by any means cated cold, the surgeons are of opinion that his illness, if not fatal, will be protracted, and, therefore, the utmost attention is paid to his wants. Gen. Paez, bowever, is in good cheer, and anxious to land on Venezuelan soil.

AWARDING OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS—LAST MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. Notwithstanding the rain and wind, a large assembly of the pupils of the ward schools met at the Cooper In stitute at four o'clock P. M. yesterday, to hear the awards and receive the prizes given to the producers of merito

The exercises commenced by the reading or the 100th Psaim, by Wm. J. Haskett.

Mr. NEIISON, President of the Board of Education, then addressed the meeting as follows:-

Mr. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, then addressed the meeting as follows:—

My Young Friends, Gur exhibition is over. I am not willing that you should disperse on this occasion without saying a few words to you. I desire particularly at this time to express my thanks to our worthy Chairman of the Committee on the Course of Studies and School Books, who has given so much of his valuable time and attention to this exhibition. Great thanks are also due to Mr. Peter Cooper, who has given us an opportunity in this Institute of exhibiting to the public the course of studies pursued in our ward schools. The result of the exhibition has satisfied me entirely of the importance of having this exhibition. Here was an opportunity for an exhibition of the ward schools every year under the old society, and upon the dissolution of it and its merging into the Board of Education I strove to have that practice continued. During my presidency of the Board I tried to revive these exhibitions, but my efforts proved of little avail, as there was no time nor place for the exhibition and examination. But I am satisfied from the fact that so few schools have presented anything in this exhibition that this stanulus is necessary. There should be something to make them pay more attention to penmanship; there is nothing I esteem of more importance than to be able to write a good, legible, distinct hand. I look upon every young man and woman who can write as always able to obtain an honorable livelihood. We have had some most beautiful specimens of drawing. A young man who is able to use his pencil as some of the young men of the ward schools are has before him a great opportunity for usefulness in the world. Then there is needlework—plain needlework—what is more useful to a woman who don't know how to do her own sawing when she has no one but herself to take care of, what will she do when she has others to take care of, what will she do when she has others to take care of, what will she do when she has others to take care of

The list of prizes was then read off by Wm. J. Haskett, and distributed to the donces as rewards of merit, as fol

and distributed to the donecs as rewards of merit, as follows:—

To Elizabeth Helamater, of school No. 5, Fourteenth ward, for crayen drawing, \$10—presented by Clarkson Crelium.

To Maria E. Sutliff, for two fine crayen drawings, \$10—presented by Leonard Gosling.

To Primary Department No. 2, Sixth ward, for needlewerk, \$10—presented by James V. Freeman.

To Susan Kitcham, of colored school No. 1, for plain swing, \$10—presented by Mrs. Wilson G. Hant.

To bridget Elicit. aged 18, of school No. 23, Sixth ward, for little shirts. \$10—presented by David Cavan.

To Eliza A. Maher, for singing, \$5—presented by John H. Sherwood.

To Kate Byrnes, aged 13, of school No. 29, First ward, for declamation, \$15—presented by Mayor Tiemann.

To Frances N. Earrest, aged 14, of school No. 11, Sixteenth ward, for penmanship, \$5—presented by John N. Genin.

To Eliza Pollard, of school No. 11, Sixteenth ward, for penmanship, \$5—presented by John N. Genin.

To Georgianna Black, of school No. 11, for penmanship, \$5—presented by John N. Genin.

To James Flanagan, of school No. 11, for penmanship, \$5—presented by John N. Genin.

To James Flanagan, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship and bookkeeping, \$10—presented by Daniel Saccney.

To Anneta Jones, of colored primary school No. 1, for

50—presented by John N. Genin.
To James Fianagan, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship and bookkeeping, \$10—presented by Daniel Saccaey.
To Anneta Jones, of colored primary school No. 1, for colored drawing, \$5—presented by John H. Sherwood.
To Michael J. Praicu, of school No. 5, Fourteenth ward, for a drawing, a painting of "Infant Faith," value \$30—presented by Charles W. Jarvis.
To Thomas McGettigan, of school No. 23, Sixth ward, for drawing, \$25—presented by Mayor Temann.
To Mary A. Bertine, of school No. 4, Thirteenth ward, for drawing, \$10—tresented by Wm. H. Stout.
To Catharine Weeks, aged 14, of school No. 28, Twenty-second ward, for water colors, \$15—presented by Collaniel W. Yeller.
To Kate Gregg, agod 17, of school No. 45, Sixteenth ward, for penmanship, \$25—presented by D. Appleton & Co.
To Henry Klingchoffer, aged 13, of school No. 18, Seventh ward, for good premanship, \$25—presented by B. Richard Poillon.
To Mary A. Bertine, of school No. 4, Thirteenth ward, for ernamental penmanship, \$25—presented by Cherry Guuther.
To Annie S. Browne, aged 13, of school No. 13, Seventeenth ward, for ornamental penmanship, \$5—presented by Calvin L. Goddard.
To William W. Griffin, aged 15, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship, \$10—presented by Albert H. Nicolay. To Amoe Woodruft, of school No. 23, Sixth ward, for penmanship, \$10—presented by James Thompson.
To Mary McLauley, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship, \$10—presented by James Thompson.
To Mary Scheen, aged 15, presented by John H. Lee.
To John Brennan, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship, \$10—presented by James Thompson.
To Mary Scheen, aged 15, presented by John H. Lee.
To John Brennan, of school No. 24, Sixth ward, for penmanship, and bookkeeping, \$25—presented by Cummings H. Tucker.
To Albert S. Patrick, of colored school No. 1, for penmanship, \$10—presented by Levi Brightmeyer.
To Albert S. Patrick, of colored school No. 1, for penmanship, \$10—presented by Levi Brightmeyer.

To The Eddton Detter School No. 10, for penm

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. You will recoilect the deserving escomium pronounced by your valuable sheet upon the merits of the picture executed by Courad Krogsgaard, of Ward Evening School No. 35, on exhibition at the Cooper Institute. In your issue you stated that it " was decidedly one of the most elaborate, beautiful and artistic things in the whole collection."
You have, perhaps, learned ere this that it did not receive a premium, and scarcely a passing notice. Is not

ceive a premium, and scarcely a passing notice. Is not this injustice to the school from which this drawing emanated? Is this the justice of which the "unassuming" Haskett was so prolifer. What inducement is there to any young man to spend his time, his labor and his takents upon a work which, when its superiority is undoubted, is "condemned by faint praise?"

The object of this card is to show the injustice with which the prizes for crayou drawing were awarded. Those who doubt the superiority of this picture, in regard to thenesses of execution, to any other on exhibition, may see it at the Fifteenth ward evoning school, in Thirteenth street, where it is now being flushed.

We would further ask that a committee of three artists (with the exception of Mr. Jarvis) be appointed to examine the drawings and decide the relative merits of the pictures in question. Were the history of the school exhibition at the Cooper Institute to be known, it would startle the benevolent gentlemen who contributed to the adviscement of our public school system. What object can be obtained, what bepeffs accurac, by such plain and paljable injustice and partiality. "The greatest good becomes the worst evil when perverted." This truth is exemptified in the exhibition of the ward schools at the Cooper Institute.

Ry inserting this in your columns you will oblige these

OUR PACIFIC EMPIRE.

Geographical Features of the Northwestern Territories-The Northern Route for the Pacific Rallroad-Is the Climate too Cold?

LECTURE OF THE HON, ISAAC J. STEVENS BEFORE THE NEW YORK GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

lectures which has ever been given in this city was delivered last evening before the Geographical and Statest The weather was very unfavorable, and the audience, therefore, was not as large as it otherwise would have been; but it may be gratifying to those who desire to hear Mr. Stevens to know that he has consented to deliver it again at some future day, at the request of the Somety. The Rev. Dr. Hawks presided. Before the lecture the ordinary business of the Society was transacted. The report of the Treasurer stated that the receipts during the inst twelve mosths amounted to \$1,706 93, and the dis-bursements to \$1,665 08, leaving a balance in the treasury

President, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.; Vice Presidents, Henry Grinnell, Esq., Archibald Russell, Esq.,

ram Barney, George Folsem, Charles P. Daly, Frederic Prime, Ianiel P. Noyes, Joseph B. Vacuum, Jr., Robert B. Minturn, Jr., Robert B. When the business of the exturer to the audience. After referring to the worderful progress of the great Northwest during the last twelve years, and to the early explorations which had been made in that part of our country, he entered in detail into a consideration of the geographical features of that wenderful region. On the northwestern coast we have, said be, the most extraordinary series of harbors and readsteads in the world, while the forests have an inexhaustible supply of lumber and spare. The coast lisheries of cod and halibut stretch from the month of the Columbia to Vancouver's Island. There is coult to be found along Puget Sound, and men who have a practical knowledge of it say it will do for river navigation, and are of the copinion that it will be found suitable for ocean steamers. In regard to the spars, I may add that we have sent three large vessels icaded with them for the French and English navies, and their inspectors have pronounced them the best and the soundest spars they have ever seen. The climate of the country along Puget Sound and Colembia river is so mild that there is no ice in the winter, and the people have to send to Sitka, in the Russian possessions, for their supply. The farmer has from September to March to sow his wheat, and the poor man who goes out there will have with six months of seed time a large harvest. The summer is without rain, so that the grain never mildews or rusts. East of the Cancade Mountains we have a vast pastoral and agricultural country, which only requires the simple labor of man to produce in the greatest abundance. Father De Smet, the Jesuit missionary—a man whose name is a tower of strength and faith—has sated emphatically that that whole country is rich in mineral wealth. You are familiar with the fa

seeling, 10 deg, warmer than Moscow, and 7 deg, warmer than St. Petersburg. Looking to the Bitter Root Valley, we find its average temperature in the winter of 1853-54 to be 24 deg. 90 min., and in 1854-55 30 deg. 30 min. above zero, making it for the two winters respectively 10 degrees and 15 deg. warmer than at Moscow, and 7 degrees and 12 deg, warmer than at Moscow, and 7 degrees and 12 deg, warmer than at Moscow, and 7 degrees and 12 deg, warmer than at Moscow, and 7 degrees and 12 deg, warmer than at Quebec. But I will not content myself with giving you the average winter temperatures. Let us consider the greatest cold observed. The greatest cold during the winter 1853-54 was 29 degrees below zero at Cantonnent Sievens. At Fort Shelling it was 36 degrees, at Montreal 24 degrees, and at Quebec. 29 degrees below zero, from which you will see that on this route the greatest cold is not equal to the greatest cold on the route of the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada. The same fact is unquestionably true of the great artery of Russia, from Moscow to St. Petersburg; but I have not been able to obtain the daily observations for purposes of comparison. We will look at it in another point of view: Take the number of cold days when the average temperature was below zero. The temperature was below zero twelve days at Fort Benton, ten days at Cantonnent Stevens, eighteen days at Mostreal, and twenty-three days at Quebec. Thus you will see that there were more cold days on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad and on the roads in Minnesota than on this Northern route. Having compared the average winter temperatures and the number of cold days, let us look at the climate in another point of view; take the number of warm days when the average lemperature was above freezing point, and I find that the thermometer at Fort Benton was forty-three out of ninety days, and at Cantonment Stevens thirty-two out of ninety days, and at Cantonment Stevens thirty-two out of ninety days above the freezing point, against only six days out o

days above the freezing point, against only six days out of ninety at Quebec, eight days out of ninety at Montreal, and eighteen days out of ninety at Albany, all in the winter of 1853 and 1854.

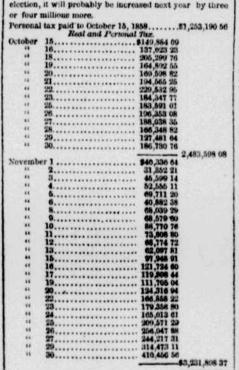
But it may be objected that the temperature of Fort Benton and Cantonment Stevens is not the measure, of the temperature of the intermediate rocky range through which the route passes, and which must be much lower. Fortunately the party of Leut. Grover, which has been already referred to in connection with the depth of mow, made observations of temperature on the route, and it has been found by carreid comparison that the party made the passage during the extremes cold weather of that winter, and the temperatures observed, therefore, indicate the extremest cold of the pass, and not the usual cold. A very intelligent young man who accompanied Leut. Grover from Fort Benton to Fort Owen returned immediately, and found the weather very mild and pleasant in the pass, corresponding to the observed temperatures as Fort Benton and Cantonnent Stevens. The mean temperature in the pass, corresponding to the observed temperatures as Fort Benton and Cantonnent Stevens. The mean temperature in the pass from January 12 to January 23—twelve days—was 10 1-10 degrees below zero; at cantonnent Stevens the moan cold of any day observed in the pass was 22 degrees against 24 degrees at Fort Benton 7-3-10 below zero. The greatest mean cold of any day observed in the pass was 22 degrees against 24 degrees as fort Scalling, and a still lower figure at Penthino. The fact that the winter of '85-54 was unusually cold in the mountain region of the northern route is shown in the fact that in the Bitter Root Valley the thermometer never wont done to zero in the mother for thousand feet that in the Bitter Root Valley the winter of '85-54 was 20.00. The same gain the formula that every 1,000 feet in altitude exceeds three thousand feet—will be only frem one to seven and a half degree colder than that it Fort Benton, Gentlemen—continued the lecturer—it

weather suddenly turns cold, freezing the sie tto the railway, does sometimes furnish an obstruction that may require days to overcome. If I were asked where should expect the most difficulty from snow in the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I should say the first ten nules from the Atlantic perts. I cametally the first ten nules from the Atlantic perts. I cametally the first ten nules from the Atlantic perts. I cametally the first ten nules from the Atlantic perts. I cametally practicable so far as regards the cold and snows, and I pass on to a more detailed view of its characteristics and of its relation to other routes. I will present it as a good route for enigrants by the ordinary conveyances of the country. The distance from St. Parly and the western end of Lake Superior to the shores of Puget's Sound is, in round numbers, 1.800 miles. Well, the difficulties which, I have presented in the way of a railroad interfered with the carrying of the mails on this route he entire year. I think, srt, that not only coght the mails to be carried over this route the entire year, but in a imited number of days. The service ought to be rendered on this road in wagons in eighteen days, which would be only 100 miles a day.

Is if not astonishing, Mr. President, that I have to go not Siberia to get facts to establish this conclusion of mime. I trust, cir. that because they are so far etched you will not call this a Siberian trail. Russia, in the matter of her enterprises for carrying he mails, is absend of any Power in the world, and she can give us lessons that it will be well for us to profit by.

Our Consul at the Amoor, Mr. Collins, has given us the acts of the great pectal service of Russia, from Moscow to rhoutek, in Fastern Siberia. The distance is not 1,800, but 3,426 miles. On this route are established two hundred and ten stations, with a postmaster and the ascessary relays of horses at each station. The contrators are obliged to carry the mails twice a week, and they are also obliged to transport

The following statement from the Receiver of Taxes, showing the amount of taxes on real and personal estate interesting. It appears that the tax levy for 1858 is \$8,620,926 72, and the amount already paid is \$6,968,687 01, ther, that although the tax books were opened a month later this year than last, in consequence of an injunction which was laid on them by the Commissioners of Record, the amount collected this year up to the 1st of December exceeds that of the same time in 1857 by \$1,357,515 08. The tax levy this year is about two millions more than last, and, with the prospect now before us in the coming election, it will probably be increased next year by three



The above is a full statement of the taxes received for

Personal Intelligence.

We notice among the arrivals at the Metropoidan Hotel vesterday, Hon. E. Clark, Connecticut, Hon. F. H. Morre, Maine; Lieut, Bascom, U. S. A.; Gen. Townsend, Albany; Hon. J. M. Wood, Maine; Capt. G. E. Fickett, U.

bull, California.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, dc., is the steamship Jamestown—H
Brown, lady and three children, V. Rosenfield, Sins H. Cach
man, Miss M. S. Phippers, Miss D. Sherkocky, Lieut W. S.
chins, U. S. A.; Lieut W. S. Tannat, U. S. A.; D. Lowis, L.
Overton, E. Beekman, W. C. Smith, J. Ward, W. S. Royal
and six in the steerage.

From Kingst n, Ja, in the brig Jehossee—H. Beyer.

diana Legislature have nominated Hon. H. S. Lane and

Chamber of Commerce.
THE CANADIAN RECIPROSTY TREATY—GANAL STRAN
NAVIGATION—COLLISIONS AT SEA—THE RECENT
TREATIES WITH JAPAN AND CRINA, ETC., ETC. The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday-P. Perit, President, in the

of the Chamber, v.z.—Edward Haight, John C. Phelps, Frederick Probst and Peter C. King.

mattee on Arbitration.

ESCRIMARY COER AND THE RECURSORITY TREATY.

The Chair announced to the Chamber that he had for warded to Secretary Cobb the report on the Canadian reciprocity treaty adopted by them, and had received from the Secretary the following reply:—

the Secretary the following reply—

The secretary the following a copy of a report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, relative to the trade with Canada under the reciprocity treaty, and particularly with reference to the admission free of duty, stated to have been heretofore allowed, of flour manufactured in Canada of wheat the growth of the United States, and in reply to state, that the records of the Department have been carefully examined, and no decision authorizing such admission can be found, nor do those in charge of this branch of the business of this office recollect any such a cusion as having ever been made.

Such flour may have been admitted free of duty by some of the collectors of the frontier ports, without a knowledge of the origin of the wheat out of which it was manufactured, believing it to have been the growth of Canada; but as soon us this question was raised that such flour was liable to duty on its importation into the United States, the treaty requiring it to be of the "growth and produce" of one of the British North American provinces to entile it to free entry.

The erroneous opinion that such flour had been heretofore admitted to entry free of duty under a decision of the Department probably originated from a circular issued under its authority, dated the State of July, 1855, in which, among the list of free articles under the reciprocity treaty, "breadstuffs of all kinds not further manufactured than flour and meal," are specified, without at the same time observing that by the circular in question, all the articles in said free list are required to be the product of said Eritish Provinces.

That the intent of the Department in the circular referred to the treatment of bread.

That the intent of the Department in the circular re-ferred to was to embrace under the designation of breat-stuffs, &c., only the flour manufactured of wheat the growth of said provinces, is evident from the fact that the free list promulgated by my predecessor (by and under whose authority the circular of July 31, 1855, was used), in the general regulations published by him under date of 1st February, 1857, containing the same item of bread-stuffs, &c.; and also from the further fact, that said gene-ral regulations containing the following repersal projections.

in the general regulations published by him anner dated in 1st February, 1857, containing the same item of breadstuffs, &c.; and also from the further fact, that said general regulations contain the following general principle applicable to that and other articles manufactured in the provinces in question out of materials the growth or produce of the United States, viz.—

"The inquiry is frequently made of the Department whether articles manufactured in the British provinces, of materials the product of the United States, can be imported free of duty. Articles so manufactured, not being imported in the same condition as when exported, do not come within the cremption from duty under the Tariffact of 1856, for any other law or treaty, and must be subjected to duty according to their classification in the Tariffact of 1856. See General Regulations, pages 501.

Further to illustrate the views of the Department hereotofere as to the construction of the reciprocity treaty in this respect, I refer you to the decision in the General Regulations, pages 505 and 506, that tar manufactured in Canada from coal the product of the United States was not entitled to free entry, although said treaty specifies tar in its schedule of free articles, which was an application of the general principle referred to similar to that the Department has since made with regard to floor manufactured in the British North American provinces out of wheat the growth of the United States—the article in both cases not being in the language of the treaty in question of the growth and preduce" of said provinces, our imported in the same condition as when experted to entitle it to free entry under the fariffact.

Other articles to which this general principle would be applicable might be specified in further illustration of this subject, if it were decined necessary.

The trade with the British North American provinces is now regulated by the terms of the recapility, your obedient servant,

P. PERIT, ENG. Precadent of the Chamber of Commerce, New Yor

The letter was placed on file.
STRAM NATIMATION ON THE CANAIS.
Mr. CAIRS BARSTOW then presented the following re-

Mr. CALES BARSION then presented the following report—
The committee appointed at the 4th of November meeting to inquire into the feasibility and benefit of navigating
the Erie and other canals of this State by the use of
steam, beg leave to report that, since presenting, at the
meeting of the 11th ult., the result of their partial inquiries, they have further proscuted their investigations,
and are more fully than ever convinced of the useful
agency of steam in the propelling of boats open our
canals.

confidently affirmed, after full inquiry and trial, that the banks of the cannis will not be injured by propelling boats with steam.

There are none of the recent experiences upon any of the American or European canals that justify any such fears.

Instances can be cited of a speed upon canals in Europe equal to ten miles an hour, without damage to the banks of their canals, so that, in short, not a particle of doubt remains as to the ability to secure all the economy and speed speeker of in the accompanying papers.

Although the specific duty of the committee was to report as to the use of steam to navigating our canals, they regard it as relevant to the subject to speek of the commercial influences connected with the transportation of produce and merchandise by steam in that way.

As, however, the limits of what can be presented at one of the brief tusinosameetings of the Charmer do not permit of so full and defailed a discussion as the importance of the topic demands, your committee will only speak in general terms of the pre-eminent value of our canals in the promotion of all the, leading intercise of our city and State, and refer to the speers herete appended for a more full exemplification of the weighty considerations which should induce us at once touconcentrate our best energies to completing the chiargement of our canals. The deepening of the water must be completed to the full extent of what has for years been proposed, before we can reap the full benefit of the new agency now contemplated.

The committee deem it well to refrais from any special suggestions as to what portions of the canals of New York should receive the first attention. That branch of the subject will naturally be governed by circumstances which can be better understood and appreciated by competent engineers through legislative committees of investigation.

The impression is entertained in the minds of lower proposed and particularly beginned to the proposed of the canals may issue the profits of our randously in propore not in the

Besolved. That this Chamber adopt the accompanying report, and that the Committee upon Canal Navigation be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York, urging upon them the importance of completing, at as early a day as possible, the enlargement of the canals of this State.

(OLISIONS AT SEL—THE MARITHE CODE.

A communication was received from the Philadelphia Board of Trade on the subject of collisions at sea, enclosing a memorial to the President asking him to recommend to Congress a revision of the American Marine Code on that subject.

Mr. Gronge W. Blunt said that this was an important matter, and he moved its reference to the committee

complished by any agency during any previous contary. General Wetmore alluded in complimentary terms to Consul General Townsend Harris, who, he said, was formerly a New York merchant.

The following resolutions on the subject were then adouted.

sulf General Townsend Harris, who, he said, was formerly a New York merchant.

The following resolutions on the subject were then adopted:—
Resolved, That this Chamber regards the recent announcement of the execution of commercial treaties between the empire of Japan and other nations as vents which must beneficially affect the great interests of commerce, and which are also calculated to promote the cause of civilization and humanity.

Resolved, That in estimating the importance of the soccessful negotiations which have removed the barriers existing for ages between the nations of Asia and the commercial countries of the Western world; it should, in the pidgment of the Chamber, be regarded as a subject for national pride that the American representatives have so ably and skillfully performed the duties confided to them.

Resolved, That the Chamber desires expecially to record its gratification at the recent successful negotiations consided with the Emperor of Japan by Mr. Townserst Harris, Consul General of the United States, whose ability and diplomatic skill, no less than the courtesy extended by him to the representative of another nation, entitle bin to the commendation of his country; and the Chamber units as important public service has been thus efficiently performed by a merchant of New York and a former member of this Chamber.

Mr. David Consul edited the attention of the Chamber to the necessity of inducing the Legislature to give the Health Officer a salary, instead of giving fees as at present, which was the reason of the extortion now practised. He mentioned a recent case which he thought deserved severe condemnation. The ship Albert Gallatin recently arrived with c46 passangers, all of whom the doctor caused to be vaccinated, for which they were charged 25 cents each. As this rule is carried out with every vessel, the revenue from it must be ecormous, amounting some years to \$10,000 and \$80,000.

After some further conversation, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to memorialize th

The New Farce of "The Indicted Officials."
COURT OF OVER AND TERMINAL.

Defore Hon. Judge Mulius.

Defore Hon. Judge Mulius.

Inc. 2—The People of Fernands Wood dat Staryons others.—On the case being called.

Ex Judge Dean appeared for the defendant, Mr. Wood, and pleaded not guilty; he was ready for trial, and had been for the last four weeks.

Mr. Oakey Hall, associated with the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Dean for the defence, said he entered the same plea for the other defendants.

The District Attorney, Mr. Joseph Blunt, asked if the

entered the same plea to both counts.

Counsel for defendants thought there was but one count to plead to, as the Judge in his decision had stated that the

second count could not be sustained.

The Judge said there was but one count before him now for trial, and when any question as to the other came up he would dispose of it.

When the panel was called only seventeen jurors answered to their names.

Mr. Hall had supposed that the District Attorney would have taken the precaution to have had a larger panel of jurors.

Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk, said that only thirty eight Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk, said that only thirty-eight answered from the first day.

Mr. Penn and Mr. Hall mainted that they had a right to at least a panel of twenty four jurors.

Another counsel for the defendants suggested that even twenty four jurors would be insufficient in a case where there were sixty two defendants, and each of them endited to five peremptory challenges; besides, numbers would be dispunified from inspressions made by the publications which have appeared in the newspapers.

The Judge instituted that he should be compelled to leave foun on Friday evening, as he had to open Circuit in his two district. Under all the circumstances the cause had better go over to the next term.

Mr. Dean said that Friday was the last day of the present term.

The District Attorney announced that he had subpostated one thousand jurors for the next term.

Counsel for defence—You had better tell them to come lightly clad, and not bring any pennies in their pockets, lest the building should give way.

Ex_Judge Whiting (associate counsel for prosecution) said he hoped if people came there without pagnies in their pockets, they would come with sense in their packet and Mr. Hall—I hope that does not apply to your broths.

The cause then went over for the December term,

Joe.

The cause then went over for the December term, which commences on Monday text; but as Thesday will be election day, it is probable that it will then be further

The Beard met last evening, the President, Chas. II

meeting was dispensed with, and a few unimportant reso-lutions and petitions were presented and laid over. A resolution to give Engine Co. No. 21 the house formerly to advertise for proposals for building a new house for

adorted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to pre-

The Inner Street Commissioner —

STREET COMMISSIONER AND A STREET COMMISSIONER AND A STREET COMMISSIONER AND A STREET COMMISSIONER AND A STREET — In reply to a resolution of your Board daied Nov. 26, this day received, I have the honor to report that there are two causes for the delay in the repairs of the City Hall.

First—There is no appropriation applicable to this process. Second—After the additional story was directed to be put upon the building by the Commissioner, taker than have they are not sufficient time to complete the work before winter—an not sufficient time to commissioner, rather than have they are the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall—and the temporary respectively.

It is a supplemental to defer the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the supplemental to defer the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the construction of the considered to defer the construction of the constru

Supplies.

A petition of Henry Bioems, claiming that he has a plan to obviate the difficulties and dangers now experienced from the smoothness of the conse pavement in Broadway was received.

STALL CARS ON THE RECEIVED RADIAGAD.

The special order of the avening was called up, which was report of the Avening was called up, which was report of the Avening was called up, which was report of the Avening was called up, which was report of the Avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening was called up, which was report of the avening the avening was called up, which was report of the avening the aven

reference to running reason reason to the Hudson lever Rail front, with a slight executed in the adoption of the resolution, with a slight executed in the adoption of the resolution of the Committee on Finance, relative to the New Yor? State Woman's Hospitel, was called up and the subjoin of resolution adopted as a substitute for the resolution of resolution adopted as a substitute for the resolution of resolution adopted as a substitute for the resolution of resolution adopted as a substitute for the resolution of the Mayor. Aldermen and Commonally Athentical them to convey to the Beard of Governors of the New York State Woman's Hospital, the block of ground bounded by Fourth avenue, Forty pinth street, Lexangton avenue, and Faftisch street, candidation, the resolution of the United States, and to remain in full force and virtue so long as the ground herein "sockined ghall be used for the purposes of said New York State Wo. "All "Hospital, and no longer—therefore," Recolved, That the Connect to the Corporation be, and he is hereby, sufficient and directed to prepare and cause to be executed the necessary papers to enable the Mayor. Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York State Woman's Hospital the block of ground in said city bounded by the Fourth avenue, Forty-minth street, Lexington avenue, and Efficient street, containing thirty two (29) lots or thereaboute; the said conveyance to be in consideration of the scat conveyance to be in consideration of the scat conveyance, the Governors of said Woman's Hospital state provide and maintain twenty-four (24) free bein for poor persons reading in the city of New York, it patients for said beoptial, to be nominated in such manner as may be provided for by ordinance; and in case no ordinance a passed by the Common Council in relation thereto, then the numerities to be made by the Mayor, in all cases religies to the same rules and regulations on or the patients.

The Board adjourned to meet

Hen. D. E. Sickles, who rejoice in his re-election to Con Nibio's Salcon, where they exchanged congratulations,